Section I: Additional

Use section I for any additional comments or explanation you may wish to offer. Cross-reference to relevant earlier pages. See Note 15.

This is page # 8 Check if continued on next page ☐

#	Notes
1	TSR's solution is to use the grapheme <u'> in these instances. This will
2	alert US / Can speakers to pronounce the vowel as /u:/ and others to
3	pronounce it as /ju:/. Thus <du'ty>, <nu'>, <su'>, and <tu'n> etc.
4	
5	
6	
7	*Unpredictable variance - Miscellaneous*
8	
9	There remain some words where American and other pronunciations differ in an
10	unpredictable manner. TSR looks at these on an individual basis. It usually
11	adopts the most common pronunciation in the English Speaking World (ESW).
12	However, it also avoids changing the TS spelling wherever possible. Example:
13	<exit>. The pronunciation varies both sides of the Atlantic between /eksIt/
14	and /egzIt/. TSR keeps the TS spelling. People will carry on pronouncing it
15	as they are accustomed.
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	*Different spellings permitted*
21	
22	TSR does permit a few divergent spellings as between US/Can and other usage
23	for a small number of words where the difference in pronunciation each side
24	of the Atlantic is too great permit a common grapheme. Examples in common
25	use: <tomato> <vase>, <buoy>. TSR provides the following alternatives (US/Can
26	- Commonwealth): <tomato>,/tomaato/, <vase>/ <vaaz>. <(N)either> retains its
27	original spelling: people will pronounce it differently, depending on their
28	dialect and preference.
29	
30	
31	
32	*Conclusion*
33	
34	
35	It is hoped that the above strategy will make it possible for common
36	graphemes to apply in most cases to words that are pronounced differently in
37	various parts of the ESW.
38	
39	
40	More generally, TSR is an attempt at conservative reform. If it produced an
41	English orthography as phonemnic as French, then in the author's opinion that
42	would be a modest step forward, which would have positive benefits in terms
43	of access to literacy. It would at least enable the student to be able to
44	predict the pronunciation from the spelling, and to reduce seriously the
45	number of wholly irregular words that have to be memorised. Change is kept to
46	a minimum in the interests of overcoming the instinctive opposition to any
47	alteration to exsiting spelling. TSR does not look very different from TS,
48	but the changes that it makes are all designed to create greater
49	predictability.
50	
51	
52	
53	
54	
55	
56	
57	
58	
59	